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L. P. Fisher, 20 and 21 New Merchants' Exchange, is our authorized Agent in San Francisco.
Schneider, Grierson & Co., Arizona City
E. Irvine & Co., Phoenix
H. A. Bichel will receive and receipt for money for The Citizen at Prescott.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
TUCSON - - - - - ARIZONA.
Office on Congress street. my14

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OFFICE ON MYER STREET,
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Also, a fine assortment of

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Importers of Fresh Garden Seeds.

Highest prices paid for Soldiers' Final Statements and Government Vouchers.

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WHOLE SALE
AND
RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Every Description

OF

General Merchandise.

my12-14

WHICH IS BEST?

This world is dark and dreary,
When we make it so;
This world is bright and cheerful,
When we take it so.

Our friends are cold and distant
When we doubt them;
Our friends are true and loving
When we trust them.

Is't best to live in the dark,
Doubting day by day,
Or live in the light of Love,
Trusting day by day,

TWO SIDES OF LIFE.

There is a shady side of life,
And a sunny side as well,
And 'tis for every one to say
On which he'd choose to dwell,
For every one unto himself
Commits a grievous sin,
Who bars the blessed sunshine out,
And shuts the shadows in.

The clouds may wear their saddest robes,
The sun refuse to smile,
And sorrow with her troop of ills,
May threaten us the while;
But still the cheerful heart has power
A sunbeam to provide;
And only those whose souls are dark,
Dwell on life's shady side.

FROM THE METROPOLIS.

The Hurry and Worry of New York
Life—Mining Matters at the East
—Independent Journalism" as a
Hangman.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Familiarity with this place greatly shortens up distances and lowers the height of houses; the streets do not seem by one-third as long and far up in the air as they did the first time I was so fortunate or unfortunate as to set foot therein. But one thing that does get bigger every time I come here, is the trouble of getting in and out of the devilish place. So far as I am individually concerned—having no permanent business here, &c.—it matters little; but as a looker on of average capacity, life here seems, as the immortal Mantalini in Nicholas Nickleby would say, nothing more nor less than one everlasting "demition gwind." I have lived the better half of my life at the mercy of bootblacks, chambermaids and hotel clerks; by machinery as it were, until I wish I had never been born; but when I come to look at this great hive of humanity, with a cool, devil-may-care eye, there seems to be unusual comfort in the overwhelming mass of misery that keeps me company. There are more people on this narrow neck of an island than of all colors and conditions on the Pacific coast, to say nothing of as many more in the respective suburbs of the place; yet nine-tenths of this immense pisnure's nest are subject to from six to sixteen connections or misconnections of ferries, steam and other cars, &c. Everything is a whirl with pretensions to regulation by clock-work; yet nearly everyone is delayed and disappointed a score of times a day on the mere matters of transportation alone. Everytime one comes here the less he wonders that the common complaint and speculation is all about "quick transit," or the various methods devised for getting in and out of town cheaply and quickly. Yet they arrive at no conclusion; the problem is no nearer solution than ever. On the west side of the city, near the Hudson river, are to be seen at intervals every day, trains of small cars running along a viaduct track—like a track set up on telegraph poles—and that is the only thing yet approaching a "rapid transit" in and out of old New York. It would take about fifty such lines to make an impression on the demands of the city. Vanderbilt's underground scheme seems to have fallen through, and so the row goes on; ram, jam, h-l-to-split, hitch, haul and so forth. The balloon and flying-machine men seem never to get much nearer general and particular usefulness than things on paper; and so the coming man who is to emancipate this people from the growing muddle in question, is too much in embryo to talk about. The devil take the hindmost.

My troubles here consist chiefly in trying to find a man or men who lost

a gold mine, and yet willing to pay a liberal reward to the person who may have found it. This mining for gold through greenbacks is a trade I have not mastered yet; but I have already had flattering gleams to the end that I may acquire a clever knowledge thereof, at no distant day. In the first place, Wildcat has played so prominent a part in the mining sales effected in eastern markets, that one is almost expected to exhibit a goodly portion of the mine in paying operation, to the eyes of these people, before they will deign to notice him. Now, to bring a good sized mountain with a mill on it and at work, across the continent, is both expensive and inconvenient. In the next place the rule is, here, that one's relations are all to be sacrificed ere he pay out a cent himself. It is a decidedly interesting game altogether at worst, and when one succeeds, it beats "the Heathen Chinee" for ways that are dark." I have started in to bedevil some of them with my claims for an indefinite period. There are thousands of men of wealth—more money than they know what to do with—in these eastern cities, who would willingly take stock in the mines if they had square representations made them; but the many and beastly swindles in that sort of property, has unhappily prejudiced this class against what must soon be an interest next and nearly equal in importance to agriculture and manufactures. Time will set this matter right perhaps; if it happens during my time, so much the better.

The newspapers here have been mostly engaged in hanging a man—Foster by name. It has always seemed to me that if there must be hanging, it should only be in cases where murders are committed for money or its equivalent, alone. Human nature is but a weak sister at the best, and for society to organize itself into one grand murderer, is exhibiting the animal at its greatest disadvantage before the Lord or any other man. The N. Y. Herald has mostly hounded this poor devil to h-l, all for the interests of so-called "independent journalism." I have seen enough of this sort of newspaperdom in the last year or so, to satisfy me that the same malicious spirit would crucify Christ over again and head downwards. In fact I have seen about all the journalism I want of any kind. If I had the power I'd suppress all the newspapers and shoot the editors. Stokes, who laid for Fisk, has both money and friends, which Foster had not; hence his chances of escaping the gallows are first class; so on down the list; and your newspaper stragglers seem to say that is all as it should be. D—n such justice—and everything else.

White Mountain Reservation.

Congress having adjourned before he received the memorial of the Legislature, asking a reduction in the size of the White Mountain Indian Reservation, our Delegate referred the document, with a favorable endorsement, to the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from whom he received the following communication on the subject:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, D. C. March, 25.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial of the Legislature of Arizona, praying that the valley of the Gila be excluded from the White Mountain Indian Reservation, which memorial is accompanied by a communication from General Crook, endorsing the same. The papers have this day been transmitted to Superintendent Bendall for a report of his views, and of the views of the agent in charge, upon the receipt of which you will be further advised in regard to the subject. Respectfully,
H. R. CLEGG, Acting Commissioner.

GEN. FREMONT has been sentenced by a French court to five years' imprisonment, for placing on the French market fraudulent, railroad bonds.

In an interview with the San Diego Union, Hon. J. S. Harris, one of the directors of the Texas Pacific Railroad, says that work will commence on the western end next month, and will be built directly east from San Diego if no engineering impossibilities stand in the way.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

The following memorandum of instructions will be read with interest by every one interested in the settlement of our Indian difficulties. We venture the assertion that no document has ever been issued by any officer, either civil or military, looking to the settlement of our Apache difficulties that conveys in every line more practical and humane sentiments than this. It breathes a tender regard for the repentant savage, a wise precaution to prevent his treachery, and an earnest desire that officers of the army and agents of the Indian bureau shall work in harmony to give peace and security to this distracted country, and at the same time protect the Indians in the enjoyment of all their rights. It shows that while Gen. Crook has been first in war to compel obedience, that he is now first in peace and foremost in his tender regard for the conquered, and we venture that he will long live first in the hearts and memory of the people of Arizona:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Prescott, April 7, 1873.

General Orders, No. 12.
It is with pleasure the announcement is made of the surrender of large numbers of Indian lately hostile, against whom military operations have been prosecuted for the past four months; and the assurance through the chiefs and head men of these tribes of their desire and the desire of their people to conclude a permanent peace.

These propositions are made in the midst of a campaign in which they have been severely punished, and the Department Commander, believing in their sincerity, announces and hereby declares peace with the tribes referred to.

The basis of this peace is simply that these Indians shall cease plundering and murdering, remain upon their several reservations, and comply with the regulations made by the Government, through authorized agents, for them.

So long, therefore, as they remain true to their agreement, they will be protected by the Military of this department in the enjoyment of all their rights under the law.

After a sufficient time shall have elapsed to enable the friends of any neugades still at large to bring them in upon their proper reservation, post commanders will use the troops at their command to pursue and force them in, and in case any such straggling bands continue to remain absent without proper authority, they will be forced to surrender or be destroyed.

By command of Brevet Maj.-Gen. Crook:
A. H. NICKERSON,
Capt. 23d Inf., A. D. C., and A. A. Gen.
Official: J. G. BOURKE, Aid-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Prescott, April 8, 1873.

General Orders No. 13.
The following memorandum of instructions is hereby published for the guidance of officers commanding troops stationed on the several Indian Reservations in this Department.

I. With a view to bringing the straggling bands and families, still at large, upon the reservations and to serve as a nucleus for the establishment of civil government, a small number of the Indians recently used as scouts will be retained in service under existing laws, at each of the reservations hereafter specified.

Each of these detachments will be under the command of an officer, designated by the Department Commander, who will have charge under the supervision of the commanding officer of the post, of their clothing and accounts; but the post commander may communicate with them direct at any and all times.

The Indians will be selected from among the best of their several tribes, and will be liable to be mustered out for misconduct towards the Indians of their own or other tribes, or other good cause, and their places filled by others duly selected.

They will constitute the police force of the reservations and while required to attend regular musters and inspection will not only be allowed, but will be required to cultivate the soil and pursue the various industries prescribed by the Indian Department, the same as other Indians.

They will be used, from time to time, upon the application of the agent, or the commanding officer's own motion, to preserve the peace, report and correct any irregularities that may occur among their own tribes or others in the vicinity.

II. Commanding officers will aid the duly authorized agents in instructing the Indians in, and establishing among them civil government in its simplest form, enabling them to settle their own differences according to the usages of civilization, gradually showing them its benefits as contrasted with their own barbarous forms and usages.

To do this effectually will require different tribes to suit the peculiarities of different tribes, and the agents of the several reservations are requested to meet the officers commanding the military on their respective

reservations and agree upon the necessary forms, being careful not to make them too complicated at first for the comprehension of the tribes to which they are to be applied, leaving them to be enlarged with their capabilities, so that when the auxiliary force can be dispensed with, they will be capable of self government and eventually become good citizens.

While they should not be judged harshly for acts which in civil codes would constitute minor offenses, care should also be taken that they do not succeed in deceiving the agents and the officers in matters of greater import, being careful to treat them as children in ignorance, not in innocence.

Perfect harmony between the officers of the Indian and War Departments, on duty together, is absolutely necessary in treating Indian—so lately hostile and so apparently incorrigible, and the Department Commander earnestly enjoins this harmony, and directs that in case of difference in matters where the line is not plainly marked, that officers carefully avoid such difference being made known to the Indians, and that they refrain from any overt act in the matter at issue, until instructions from these headquarters shall have been received.

By command Brevet Maj.-Gen. Crook:
A. H. NICKERSON,
Capt. 23d Inf., A. D. C. and A. A. Gen.
Official: J. G. BOURKE, Aid-de-Camp.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
Collector's office, Dist. of Arizona,
Prescott, March 17, 1873.

Editor Arizona Miner: As many of your subscribers are business men, engaged in trade in articles rendering them liable to special tax under the internal revenue laws, the following information in regard to the manner in which all such taxes are to be paid, after the first of May next may be of service to them, and if acted upon, will certainly save much trouble and expense:

In view of the provisions of law, Act of December 24, 1872, the Commissioner of internal revenue has ordered that the annual list for the present year be dispensed with and that only such taxes as accrue up to April 30, 1873, be assessed; and further, that the lists therefor be placed in the hands of the Collectors on or before the 20th day of May, 1873; and, that upon the delivery of lists containing the April assessments as above, the Assessors will transfer their books, papers and other property in accordance with the provisions of the law; and from the date of delivery, and of signing the receipts for said property by the Collector, the office of Assessor and Assistant Assessor shall cease to exist.

The internal revenue act of December 24, 1872, provides that all special taxes shall be paid by stamps denoting the tax.

Appropriate stamps for the payment of such taxes will be furnished to the collector by the Commissioner of internal revenue.

The stamps are to be prepared and issued in the same manner as stamps now used for distilled spirits, as provided in Sections 26 and 101 of internal revenue law of July 20, 1868.

Every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment, who is thereby made liable to a special tax, must procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business, all stamps denoting payment of said special tax.

The law further provides that any person who shall, through negligence, fail to so place and keep such stamps, shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to pay a penalty equal to the special tax for which his business rendered him liable, and in no case less than \$10 and the costs of prosecution; and this shall in no way affect his liability for exercising or carrying on any trade or business for the exercising or carrying on of which, a special tax is imposed by law, without the payment thereof.

It should therefore be understood that from and after the 1st day of May next, all persons doing or carrying on any business rendering them liable to a special tax under the internal revenue laws, must, before they can lawfully enter upon such business, procure from the Collector of their district, or from one of his deputies, all the stamps necessary to denote the payment of such tax, and keep them conspicuously in his place of business.

The law will be rigidly enforced in all its provisions; careful attention should therefore be given by business men and those engaged in any occupation requiring the payment of a special tax, that they may not, through negligence, become liable to its penalties.

THOMAS CORDIS,
Collector of Int. Rev., Dist. of Arizona

By act approved March 3, 1873, section two of the act of June 8, 1872, relating to homesteads for soldiers and sailors, is so amended "That any person entitled under the provisions of the act of June 8, 1872, to enter a homestead, who may have heretofore entered under the homestead laws a quantity of land less than one hundred and sixty acres, may enter so much additional land as not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres."

THERE are but three ways of living, as some one has said; by working, by begging or by stealing. Those who do not work, disguise it in whatever pretty language they please, are doing one of the other two.